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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/025,911	12/26/2001	Dong Jae You	8733.543.00	7511

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MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP
1900 K STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20006

EXAMINER	
DONG, DALEI	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2879	

DATE MAILED: 05/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/025,911	YOU, DONG JAE	
	Examin r	Art Unit	
	Dalei Dong	2879	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication app ars on th cover sheet with the correspond nce address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 March 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-6 and 13-17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6 and 13-17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *26 December 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 14-17 are objected to as being of improper dependent form for dependent upon a cancelled claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6, and 13-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,752,241 to Mastsuoka in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,757,110 to Motiduki.

Regarding to claims 1-3, 6, 13-14 and 16-17, Matsuoka discloses in Figures 1-4, "a socket body 1 is made up of a bulb insertion section 1a into which a light bulb 2 is inserted and of a connector connection section 1b for connecting a connector. More specifically, the bulb insertion section 1a and the connector section 1b are molded into one L-shaped unit with a resin in such a manner that the bulb insertion section 1a is substantially perpendicular to the connector connection section 1b. Mounting grooves 7 are formed in the bulb insertion section 1a in such a manner that the grooves 7 extend

along the axis of the bulb insertion section 1a and confront with each other. The mounting grooves 7 are adapted to receive mounting plates 52a of two terminal members 5 shown in perspective in FIG. 4. The mounting grooves 7 are substantially C-shaped in section. Each of the mounting grooves 7 has two end portions 7a protruding to hold the cylindrical glass envelope of the light bulb 2. Terminal insertion holes or slots 4 are formed in the bulb insertion section 1a and connector connection section 1b. The two terminal members 5 are inserted into the terminal insertion holes 4. Thus, the bulb socket is constructed" (column 2, lines 11-32).

Matsuoka also discloses in Figures 1-4, "the terminal insertion holes or slots 4 extend from a bulb insertion hole 6 into the bulb insertion section 1a and the connector connection section 1b in such a manner that the terminal insertion holes 4 are slightly larger than the wall thickness of connector-side terminals 5b of the terminal members 5" (column 2, lines 33-38).

Matsuoka further discloses in Figures 1-4, "each of the terminal members 5 consists of a bulb-side terminal 5a which is electrically connected to a terminal of the bulb 2, and the aforementioned connector-side terminal 5b which is electrically connected to a connector 3 supplying electrical power. More specifically, the terminal member 5 is an L-shaped metal plate having bulb-side terminal 5a and a connector-side terminal 5b which are substantially perpendicular to each other" (column 2, lines 39-47).

Matsuoka further yet discloses in Figures 1-4, "The bulb-side terminal 5a includes two contact plates 51a which are electrically connected to the respective terminals of the bulb 2, and the aforementioned mounting plate 52a which is engaged with the mounting

groove 7 of the socket body 1. The contact plates 51a are bent substantially perpendicular to the mounting plates 52a so that they confront with each other. The contact plates 51a thus bent are curved inwardly at the end portions, thus having squeezing parts 9. On the other hand, a stopper 8 flexibly protrudes from the mounting plate 52a so that, when the mounting plate 52a is fitted in the mounting groove 7, the stopper 8 is engaged with an engaging step 10 formed in the mounting groove 7. Also, two engaging pieces 11 protrude from the end of the mounting plate 52a so that, when the mounting plate 52a is fitted in the mounting groove 7, the two engaging pieces 11 are strongly engaged with the mounting groove 7" (column 2, lines 48-65).

Matsuoka finally discloses in Figures 1-4, "in each of the terminal members 5, the connector-side terminal 5b is substantially perpendicular to but in a plane parallel with the bulb-side terminal 5a. That is, the terminal member 5 is substantially L-shaped as was described before" (column 2, line 66 to column 3, line 2).

Matsuoka discloses the claimed invention except the lamp capable of discharge. A discharge lamp is old and well known in the art as taught by Motiduki in Figure 2, "the discharge lamp device is formed of an arc tube 10, a globe 20 for cutting ultraviolet rays, and a lead support 32. The arc tube 10 contains a sealed glass bulb 12 in which a pair of electrodes 15a and 15b are disposed. The ultraviolet filtering globe 20, cylindrical in shape, hermetically encloses the sealed glass bulb 12. The lead support 32, which extends from the forward end of an insulating base 30, supports the forward end of the arc-tube/globe structure of which the rear end is fixedly supported by the insulating base 30" (column 3, lines 35-45).

Motiduki also teaches in Figure 2, "rectangular molybdenum foils 16a and 16b are sealed in the pinch-sealed parts 13a and 13b, respectively. Within the sealed glass bulb 12, the molybdenum foil 16a is connected at one end to the tungsten electrode 15a, and at the other end to a lead wire 18a extending to the outside *electrode consists of electrode 15a, molybdenum foil 16a and lead wire 18a*. Similarly, the molybdenum foil 16b is connected at one end to the tungsten electrode 15b, and at the other end to a lead wire 18b extending to outside" (column 3, lines 54-60).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have insert the discharge lamp of Motiduki into the bulb socket of Matsuoka in order to minimize the amount of backward protrusion of a lamp fixture and further reduce the components and thus reduce the cost of the manufacturing.

Regarding to claims 4-5 and 15, the method of forming a device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, these limitations has not been given patentable weight.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 and 13-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following prior art are cited to further show the state of the art of composition of a bulb socket.

U.S. Patent No. 3,002,126 to Noir.

U.S. Patent No. 4,804,343 to Reedy.

U.S. Patent No. 4,906,891 to Takagi.

U.S. Patent No. 4,957,455 to Horiuchi.

U.S. Patent No. 5,035,643 to Forish.

U.S. Patent No. 5,087,213 to Drapcho.

U.S. Patent No. 5,105,119 to Dayton.

U.S. Patent No. 5,509,828 to Muta.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalei Dong whose telephone number is (571)272-2370. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 A.M. to 5 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimeshkumar Patel can be reached on (571)272-2457. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

D.D.
May 5, 2004

NIMESHKUMAR D. PATEL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800